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## PATULA STRIGOSA GOULD, IN ARIZONA.

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BY ROBERT E. C. STEARNS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The National Museum has recently received from Mr. Marcus Baker, of the U. S. Geological Survey, numerous specimens (Mus. no. 123,576) of the above snail shell collected by him at Coon Mountain, in Arizona. From Mr. Baker I have learned the following: "Coon Mountain, from which these shells came, is a name locally applied to a possible volcanic crater, situated some ten miles south of Canyon Diablo, Arizona. It is near lat.  $35^{\circ}$  N., long.  $111^{\circ}$  W. The crater is some 500 or 600 feet deep, ranging from 5200 feet above sea level at the bottom, to 5700 feet at the crest of the rim. Within the crater is bedded sandstone, limestone (Aubrey) and talus slope. The region is excessively arid. The dead shells are found scattered along the interior slopes of the crater, more especially on the south side. Almost all are dead. I think I found a single living one, in the course of a week's working about, in this vicinity. I do not remember finding any outside of the rim. Many of the specimens were fresh, most of them dead and bleached."

Compared with examples from more northerly regions where this form abounds, and exhibits, as is well-known, extraordinary variability, these Coon Mountain specimens are rather under size or dwarfed. They are also rather flat than elevated, and some of them are more or less angulated at the periphery. The fresher examples are slightly rufous, with two narrow revolving bands on the body whorl.

This species has heretofore been found, I believe, in New Mexico. Mr. Baker's collection carries it farther to the south than before reported.

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PRELIMINARY LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN PUPIDÆ.  
(NORTH OF MEXICO.)

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BY DR. V. STERKI, NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

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It will take several years more before we can attempt a revision and approximately complete a list of this most interesting group of our land mollusca. The past few years have brought us a good number of new forms, and yet we have to expect, not only more such but also a more extensive knowledge of their geographic distribution and local variations. Strange as it may appear, the specimens extant in the many museums and private collections I have examined, represent only a very limited part of our country. There are areas of 100,000 square miles from which none of these minute denizens are known, or only a few from single spots. Very little, in some places nothing, has been collected in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, excepting Florida and Texas; in Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon; some more, but still very insufficiently, in a part of the New England States, Pennsylvania, except the southeastern region, Michigan, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas up to Iowa and Nebraska, Montana, Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, not to speak of British North America, a part of whose regions are, however, better known in this regard than some of the oldest states of the Union. Comparatively, most has been done in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Florida, parts of Texas, and California; sufficient to give us a fair knowledge of the distribution of not even a majority of the species, in any one State!

It appears, therefore, advisable to give a preliminary list of the species and forms described and cited as from our continent. In many instances it is impossible, as yet, to say whether a certain form is to be considered a *species* or a *variety*, for want of sufficient material; and future critics will have to decide. In all such cases I prefer, here, leaving the question open, and simply filing the names, and giving localities representing areas of distribution.